

Her Vengeance

By Basil Tozer

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Her eyes were full of entreaty all her attitude was eloquent of the intensity of her emotion, of the petition she advanced. As he looked doubtfully on her, she sank on her knees before him and laid her small gloved hand about his knees.

"Pity, have pity on me," she breathed.

"For heaven's sake, don't do that," he stammered out, and stooped down and lifted her, roughly enough, but as his arms went round her slender body he felt a wild and fierce desire to strangle her to him, to cover her with caresses, to hold her fast against his heart, then he put her from him, and stepping away from the door, he flung it wide open.

"Go," he said, "go; I used to be a honorable man before I met you," and he sat down and hid his face in his hands.

He heard the door close, and looking up he saw that she was gone, and he was glad. He hid his face again, and it seemed to him the only happiness in the world was to be alone. His tumultuous thought were first of her and then of Delta, of Delta to whom he was engaged, of Eira who alone among women had awakened in him the strong ecstasy of passion. He heard the door re-open, and looking up he saw him at with horror that Delta had returned.

"Oh, are you back again?" he cried. "You," she said, "you see what I told you just now was all a pack of lies to gether."

He hardly heard her, for he was all intent on watching her; he thought her eyes had power to draw his very soul out from him; he wished now for no other happiness in the world than to listen to her voice.

Just a regular pack of lies," she repeated, and went and stood a little away from him.

"I know that," he said wearily; "go while you have time."

"No," she said.

"Why?"

"Because if I want you would feel you had failed in your duty, and you would always think yourself dishonored."

His breathing was heavy; he had his hands raised in an attitude of defiance; all his great strength had left him and he felt weak as a child. It was some time before he spoke.

"Do you know what that means, what you say?" he muttered, "do you know you are telling me my honor counts more to you than your safety and liberty?"

"No, no," he cried, but her pale face and frightened eyes betrayed her that it was so.

"This is terrible," he said; "you want to make me love you in spite of myself."

"I don't," she cried, with an extreme vehemence of passion; "oh, I don't, I tell you I don't—how dare you? how dare you insult me so?"

"I don't care if I do insult you," he retorted with an equal passion; "I don't love you—I don't care anything about you."

"And I hate you, I hate you," she cried back at him, and even as she spoke the door opened softly, and Delta Hetherington came in, more quietly than was her wont.

"Hello, hello," she said, plucking at her belt where she wore roses, white and red; "what is all this, if you please?"

CHAPTER XIII.

Three Together.

Delta's manner was singularly quiet and composed, so tranquil that she had not even the appearance of putting any constraint upon herself. She sat down on a chair near and began slowly to remove her gloves, looking while from Hugh to Eira and back again.

"I do not think, Hugh dear," she said at last, "that I have had the pleasure of meeting your friend."

"No," began Hugh, "awkwardly enough, 'the fact is—'" and there he made a mocking bow to Eira.

Hugh stepped between them and taking Delta round the waist lifted her back.

"Delta," he said sternly, as he stood holding her, "you are behaving foolishly—you are forgetting yourself."

"No, I am not," cried Delta, wrenching herself away from him; "you know that woman, you have met her before, you know you have."

Hugh flushed, unable to deny this, and Delta was quick to see his confusion.

"I thought as much," she cried passionately, "so that is why she is here. She knew papa and I were out, and she came sneaking here to talk to you behind my back."

"Oh, I never," cried Eira, "oh, what ideas you have; this is horrible. Why don't you fetch your policeman and let me get away?"

"You have known him a long time," Delta raged on, "you have written to him; perhaps you have letters of his in your pockets; show me what you have in your pockets."

She advanced towards her, and Eira snatched up a ruler from the table.

"If you touch me, I will kill you," she said.

The two women faced each other like a pair of angry tigresses on the point of combat, and then Hugh went between them.

"I think we are all three mad together," he said, taking the ruler from Eira, with one hand and with the other motioning Delta backwards.

"Oh, you take her side," cried Delta, "you admit everything."

"Don't be so foolish," said Hugh; "you are talking in the wildest way."

"Am I?" cried Delta, "well, but for you she would be in custody now."

"I only asked you to think about it," said Hugh. "You have a right to call in the police, if you like."

"You just do what you want," cried Eira passionately to Delta; "it has nothing to do with him—it is no business of his."

"Well, we will see what he really

means," said Delta, and she ran to the bell and touched it.

A footman came at once to the door.

"You tell him what we want," said Delta, looking straight at Hugh.

Hugh, very pale, made no answer, but glanced at Eira. He now knew well how much he loved her.

"Fetch a policeman," he muttered by an effort, as though compelled by a force outside himself.

The footman remained impassive and immobile. Eira was watching him with a kind of cold defiance, as if she cared nothing what he did or said.

Delta had seated herself again, and was very busy smoothing her gloves, yet all the time she darted continually swift glances from Hugh to Eira and back to Hugh. Not one of the three moved or spoke, and on a sudden Hugh understood that what he had said he had said in so low a whisper that not one of the tree had so much as caught a sound.

They were still waiting for him to speak.

(To be Continued)

Medical Aid for Battle Steed

Humane Movement is Being Organized to Form Voluntary Aid Society For the Care of Horses

With the Canadian Expeditionary forces there will be a veterinary corps, whose duty it will be to tend horses injured on the battlefield.

At last the need of gallant steeds has been recognized, and the animals mortally wounded will probably be destroyed instead of being left to suffer alongside their riders, brought down in the charge against the enemy, while the wounded will receive medical care.

In England a movement has been set on foot with a similar object in view. This is the Purple Cross service.

According to Miss Lind-of-Hageby, the society contemplates for the recognition of horses from the humane point of view, as having their rights on the battlefield as have human beings.

On the battlefields of the Marne so little attention was given to the horses that they had been left lying dead along the roads and fields until sanitary conditions had at last compelled attention. Thousands of horses were abandoned because of fatigue, overstrain, overwork, and want of sufficient food. These horses were often taken by peasants or farmers. Transport horses have been seen in a most pitiable condition, with sores and wounds several inches long.

As the society wants horses included in the Geneva convention, it intends calling a conference for that purpose. Through the neutral powers it is hoped that all the governments of the world may be reached.

The Geneva Society for the Protection of Animals is co-operating with the Purple Cross service in this object.

With regard to immediate necessities, the plans are: Base and field hospitals, as near the front as possible. Veterinary surgeons, who are specially in sympathy with the objects of the society, will be employed to work and treat the animals. Horses left in French villages in the care of farmers are to be inspected, and the men taking care of them encouraged in practical ways suggested by Frenchmen familiar with the subject.

The agitation in favor of reform in the treatment of animals is recognized as one of the most important movements of the day.

Three months of the present war have passed and have shown the need of the widening of the terms of the Geneva Convention and the recognition of a voluntary aid society for the care of the horses.

An international agitation, with the object of gaining such recognition with the least possible delay is to be conducted by the Purple Cross service.

Hugh flushed, for the sneer was palpable; and Eira became suddenly red, while her eyes flashed dangerously, as if she, too, had a temper.

"Get your policeman," she said contemptuously, "and have it over."

"I think that will be best," said Delta, "don't you, Hugh, dear?"

"Can't you speak to the man?" burst out Eira, "without calling him 'dear' at every word?"

"And why should I not," cried Delta, leaping to her feet, all ablaze with rage. Low that her constant little stabbing "lears" had wrought the effect she wished, "when he and I are engaged to be married?"

"Engaged?" echoed Eira, turning to look at Hugh. "Engaged? engaged?" she repeated, and Hugh knew very well how she was repeating to herself all the wild words he had uttered just before Delta's entrance.

Hugh took a step forward.

"Miss Hetherington and I are engaged," he said coldly. "Mr. Hetherington gave his consent this evening. But I do not know why that fact should be mentioned now."

"I'm sure I don't," said Delta with a careless laugh, "of course, it is nothing to me whether you are engaged or married or not."

"That's a lie," said Delta, moving forward till she and Eira faced each other not more than a yard apart.

"It's not, it's no," cried Eira, "I don't care anything about it; oh, I can't bear this."

Hugh stepped between them and taking Delta round the waist lifted her back.

"Delta," he said sternly, as he stood holding her, "you are behaving foolishly—you are forgetting yourself."

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HEAVY GUNS USED BY THE GERMANS

"Jack Johnson" Shells Burst Too Soon or Too Late

The "Jack Johnson" used by the Germans in the present war have attracted more attention than any other gun in the world.

But the 16 inch mortars, which battered to pieces the forts of Liege and Antwerp, are not immune from criticism. It is even reported that some of them have burst, killing many of the men serving the big mortars. This is, without doubt, due to firing too many rounds, for a gun has a definite term of life as well as a human being, and can stand only a certain amount of wear and tear.

A French artillery officer gives some interesting details regarding this weapon.

"We knew," said he, "that the 420 would prove a redoubtable arm in normal operation, might have disastrous results for us."

"By normal operation I mean that the 420 mortar, placed in position, by thirty-six to forty horse power traction served by engineers who alone, are capable of working its complicated mechanism, provided regularly with ammunition, can follow in every point the mathematical rule laid out by the General Staff.

"The mortars worked in this fashion at the beginning of the campaign, as the destruction of the Liege and Namur forts proves, but the situation has changed. These mortars are difficult to handle and in rainy weather their transport through muddy and rain washed countries is complicated. It is difficult also to keep the gun supplied with shells. The enormous shells are difficult to bring up when the convoys are attacked by our cavalry."

"Another point of importance is the fact that on account of the delicate mechanism of the gun, necessary parts cannot be replaced immediately when the enemy's fire has disarranged any part of the mortar."

Moreover, these immense guns are inoffensive at close range when they are at the mercy of the bayonet. I might add that the shells of the German mortar appear to have suffered from something like 'sabotage,' for they very often burst too soon or too late.

"In the north where I have just been, the engineers of the German mortars are finding every day that something absolutely necessary to the operation of the gun is missing. Our soldiers did not take long to learn just what parts of the gun could be most easily put out of action."

This, of course, meant for us sometimes awful sacrifices. We had to cross the ground swept by the German shells, bring up our delicious 'soultane-quince,' which clears a plain as you would a table covered with flies, and then once the gun had been charged with its shells and was warehoused everything free—being helped in this dangerous treatment to the rail line, which also placed portions of its sheds at the disposal of the government. Over 900,000 sacks have been stored in and passed through C.P.R. sheds, and in addition vast quantities of sacked oats were piled in the upper sections of the C.P.R. dock warehouses and subsequently loaded into chartered vessels consigned to French ports of call.

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The value of expert handling was demonstrated by the prompt chartering of vessels on a minimum charter rate, enabling the administration to maintain an average freight on oats during the past three months of 2 cents per hundred pounds, and \$1.00 per gross ton on hay. Although, owing to the scarcity of tonnage, freight rates have risen rapidly since September, five vessels have cleared from Montreal for a French port during the past ten days, the charter parties averaging 28 cents per 100 lbs on oats and \$1.00 per hay, a saving of close on 50 per cent on current market rates.

In addition to this the C.P.R. has made no charge for use of its docks by the chartered vessels and has warehoused everything free—being helped in this dangerous treatment to the rail line, which also placed portions of its sheds at the disposal of the government. Over 900,000 sacks have been stored in and passed through C.P.R. sheds, and in addition vast quantities of sacked oats were piled in the upper sections of the C.P.R. dock warehouses and subsequently loaded into chartered vessels consigned to French ports of call.

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LESS DYSPEPSIA NOW
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There is no red tape about our guarantee. It means just what it says. We'll ask you no questions. Your word is enough for us. If Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets don't restore your stomach to health and make your digestion easy and comfortable, we want you to come back for your money. They are sold only at the 7,000 Rexall Stores, and in this town only by us. Three sizes, 25c, 50c and \$1.00.

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or three for \$1.00, at drug stores. Mailed to any
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PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim
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a Tonic—will build you up. \$3 a box, or two for
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NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such article seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawnage.

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PETER MACLEAN AFTER
SMALL RATEPAYER

(The Call invites letters re questions of public interest, but does not necessarily agree with the opinions expressed. Name of writer must accompany letter, but name will not be published unless desired.)

EDITOR CALL:

I was more than amazed to read in your last issue the letter signed "Small Ratepayer". A more deliberately concocted mass of contradictory statements combined with a truly awful misrepresentation of obvious facts I have rarely ever seen.

It appears to me that without having any definite idea in his mind to write about, he wanted to see himself in print, but his anxiety to cover up his identity has led him to overdo things and make statements which are absolutely false.

In the first place he makes a double disclaimer about his lack of education, while it is perfectly plain even to the most casual reader that such a letter could only be written by an educated person.

Again he reveals an intimate knowledge of the workings of a Board of Trade and their power with the big corporations. Yet it goes on to make statements regarding the paid secretary of the Board of Trade, well-knowing that there is no Board of Trade and no secretary, paid or un-paid.

Why he should endeavor to hide his identity I cannot understand, but during the past week there has been a good deal of discussion as to whether Mr. Service was the author of the letter appearing above his name. The general impression is that he was not and I would not be a bit surprised if Small Ratepayer and the author of the Service letter were one and the same. There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion in both letters and the criticisms offered are merely a blind.

But what I want to make a kick about particularly are the remarks regarding the paid secretary of the Board of Trade.

He makes remarks about the accusations made by Ratepayer. Now as far as I remember the Ratepayer letters have been more or less innocuous and while there are some very good suggestions, there are others with which I cannot agree, but I cannot remember any accusations made by him.

As secretary of the Town the postmaster has turned over to me about three hundred letters addressed to the Board of Trade during the past year. At least fifty of these letters were from prospective settlers enquiring regarding the climatic conditions, soil, crops and stock raising. Each of these letters require a three or four page letter closely written. I have done this work freely, of my own good will, without any expectation of reward. I have never asked to be paid for this work and I still intend to go on doing it until such time as there is a Board of Trade in Gleichen. My reward lies in the satisfaction I derive from my efforts, however humble, to do something for the good of Gleichen. Let us have no more sneers about paid secretaries, for we are not so mercenary as Small Ratepayer would have the people of Gleichen believe.

By all means let us have a Board of Trade, but let it concern itself with the problems of our own immediate neighborhood, some of which have been suggested by Ratepayer.

PETER MACLEAN.

New telephone directories have been issued and copies can be had by owners of phones on application to the Central manager.

Geo. Moss of Mossleigh is spending a few days in Calgary.

Miss Estelle Gibbon arrived from Crossfield to occupy Miss Delaney's position as stenographer in the Bank of Commerce, while she is spending a month's holidays in Ontario.

PRAISES PRESIDENT
FOR LOWERING TARIFF

Canadian Manufacturer Believes Excessive Tariff on Woolens, as in United States, Unnecessary

Among the few woolen industries in Canada that have been able to bear up under the competition from Great Britain under the British preference is the Paton Manufacturing Company of Sherbrooke, Que., whose president and general manager, Mr. John Turnbull, is one of the best posted men in the woolen industry on this continent.

In a recent interview in the "Journal of Commerce," Montreal, Mr. Turnbull is quoted as follows:

American Duties Excessive

"I am no high protectionist. I think that in the present stage of Canada's industrial and commercial development, however, that a moderate tariff is not only desirable but essential for this country's prosperity. The woolen manufacturers of Canada are not extremists. They do not dream of pushing up the tariff on woolen goods to the height it reached in the United States as set forth in Schedule K of the Payne Tariff Act.

"I have always thought the American high protective tariff indefensible from an economic, not to say a moral, standpoint. They have protective duties reaching the almost incredible figures of 150, and even 200 per cent. It was a heavy, almost intolerable, burden on the consumer; and a confession of incapacity on the part of the American producer that was shameful to every true American citizen.

"President Wilson is to be congratulated that by the Underwood Tariff Act the duties on woolen goods were reduced to 35 per cent. ad valorem—quite sufficient, in my judgment, to permit the American manufacturer to compete with foreign producers not only in the United States but in the neutral markets of the world.

Favor 35 Per Cent. For Canada

"As far as Canada is concerned, we have never attempted to make the tariff a cloak for incompetency. We have fitted out our mills with the finest and most modern machinery that money can buy; we have manned them with the most skilled labor that could be secured; we

have scoured Europe for the most expert and artistic designers. We are not making any demand for a further increase in the tariff, although, personally, I think that 35 per cent. would be a great help to the industry at the present critical juncture, when high wages and high cost of materials have greatly increased the expenses of production.

Does Not Mean High Prices

"Do you think, Mr. Turnbull, that the present duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem means that prices are as a result higher to the consumer?"

"Emphatically, I do not. The competition offered by Canadian manufacturers materially aids to keep prices at a reasonable level. If our industries were closed out the Canadian people would not have to wait long to see prices advance all along the line. We cannot do with less than 30 per cent.; reduce that amount of protection and you wipe out the industry. That would mean higher prices in the end for the Canadian consumer. Hence, I maintain that a fair and reasonable amount of protection need not necessarily raise prices."

Irresistible Attraction.
"What are you stopping for, John? If we don't hurry we'll miss our train!"

"You can go on if you want to, Maria. I'm going to see how they get that balky horse started."

Out of a Job.
Minister—is your father working now, Johnny? Small Johnny—No, sir. Minister—Why, only last week he told me he had a job. Small Johnny—Yes, sir. But the man he was working died.

Against God's wrath no castle is thunder proof.

Disliked the Other Kind.
Philanthropic Caller (with subscription paper)—I shall ask your attention only a moment, sir. Are you a friend of the dumb brutes? Shorty McGinnis

—You bet I am! That's why I hate cats, parrots and donkeys.—Chicago Tribune.

The Financial Manager.

"Were you a bull or a bear in Wall Street?"

"Neither," answered the cautious man. "Not having funds to invest, I was a giraffe. I just rubbernecked."—Washington Star.

Speaking Trumpets.

Alexander the Great is said to have used a speaking trumpet.

To know how to wait is the great secret of success.—De Maistre.

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Galt Coal at These Prices

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Galt, nut \$4.25 per ton delivered

Bankhead hard coal \$8.50 per ton delivered

Steam coal \$5.00 at the bin

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Will appreciate the ease and comfort derived from wearing "proper fitting glasses." If you have not had your "Eyes" attended to Our Representative will be at

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Make it a point to consult him. All work fully guaranteed.

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Had Nervous Dyspepsia

With Frequent Sick Headaches and Much Pain After Eating—Dr. Chase's Nerve Food Cured

This letter is from a lady who gained 13 pounds by using the great food cure. It did wonders for her in improving her general health. She is enthusiastic in its praise and refers to her neighbors as witnesses of the splendid results obtained.

Mrs. Susan Dobson, Spring Hill Mines, N.S., writes: "It is with pleasure that I write to you in praise of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I was troubled with dyspepsia, and could not eat without suffering much pain; also had sick headaches frequently, and my nerves were in bad condition. About ten years ago I took a thorough treatment of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, using altogether 21 boxes, and since then can eat anything, have been freed from headaches, and my health has greatly improved in every way. I gained 14 pounds in weight, and feel sure I owe everything to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. You may use this letter, and my neighbors can tell you of my condition before using this treatment."

A Trifling Mistake

Mrs. Lane is a zealous and loyal wife and intends to avoid exaggeration, but she has a strong tendency in that direction.

"It is perfectly wonderful," she said to a patient friend, "to see the way Mr. Lane counts bills at the bank. I think they are so lucky to have him! He'll take a great pile of five and ten and twenty dollar bills and make his fingers fly just like lightning, and never make a mistake."

"Never?" asked the friend, who knew Mrs. Lane's weakness, and could not forbear the question.

"Well—no—at least," stammered Mrs. Lane, "why, perhaps he might get five or ten cents out of the way but not any more, ever."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Canadian Chinamen Ready to Help
The other day a British reservist in Montreal with his wife and family received the call to join the colors immediately.

He decided to take his wife and children to England to stay during his absence. He found the most convenient arrangement would mean leaving Montreal the following day. But it was mid week, and the family wash was at the Chinaman's. The "boys" shook their heads—the wash would not be sorted out before Saturday. But just then the boss laundryman came in.

"Your husband going to the war? Velly brave man. We work all night to get your laundry."

Next morning it was brought home by the "boss" himself.

How much?"

"Nothing. Your husband go to the war. If you stay here all winter we wash all the clothes for the family. Not a cent."

Recognized as the leading specific for the destruction of worms, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator has proved a boon to suffering children everywhere. It seldom fails.

Pat—Bridget is gone, poor soul. Faith, an' she was a good woman; she always hit me wid the soft end of the mop.

Little Girl—No, I am not English. I was born in France.

Lady—Which part, dear?

Little Girl—Why, all of me.

BOMB THAT FREEZES

France's Terrible New Death-Dealer is a Wonderful Invention

France has obtained a terrible new weapon in an air bomb just brought into use. Its effects are amazing.

"When it bursts it simply lays everything near out flat," states one of the airmen using it. "Men go down like ten pins, buildings collapse like a house of cards, guns are turned over as if by some unseen hand. Even the earth disturbed is instantly flattened out by the same extraordinary waves of force."

"Extreme cold is produced at the moment of explosion, cold so intense that I felt it myself when I dropped my first bomb at a height of about 800 feet. It fell in a section of Germans bivouacking in a field. I estimate that at least thirty men were killed within the area of the explosion. Had they been massed more densely more would have been killed."

"Death from these bombs comes instantly from intense cold and concussion."

The bomb is similar in size and weight to the dynamite bomb hitherto used with great effect. The material composing it, which is simple, can be conveyed to any air base, and the bomb can be filled by the airmen or his assistants before he starts.

In addition to the air bomb French airmen have four terrible weapons of destruction in use:

The steel arrows, 6 in. long, grooved to ensure straight, downward flight, about an ounce in weight and carried in a box which launches 1,000 at a time. Dropped from an average flying height one of these will go clean through a rider and his horse. The airmen carry several thousands on each flight.

The quick firing air gun, which has accounted for many of the enemy's machines.

The shell pistol, a lucky shot from which will put a Zeppelin out of action.

The dynamite bomb, weighing 90 lb., often used for blowing up bridges.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND

BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Henri Bernier, Anceline, Que., writes: "It is with pleasure that I recommend Baby's Own Tablets, which I have given my little ones for stomach and bowel troubles, constipation, loss of sleep and simple fevers. No mother of young children should be without them." The Tablets are guaranteed to be free from injurious drugs and may be given to the youngest child with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Germany's Failure

Germany built the most formidable military machine that was ever put together.

Germany put that machine into operation at a time of Germany's own choosing.

And Germany's military machine has nothing to show for 111 days of activity but a Belgium trampled under foot and a successful or partially successful defensive against the allies on the French border and against the czar's armies on the Russian border.

Napoleon, Von Moltke and other great commanders would have considered themselves failures if they had spent 40 years in building up a military machine, if they had put that machine in motion at a time of their own choosing and had accomplished nothing more than Emperor William has accomplished in 111 days of warfare.

Germany did not go to war in order to prove that German armies could temporarily defend German territory. Germany went to war in order to prove that German armies could permanently occupy adjoining territories and trample down neighbor nations. The might of Germany's preparations, the magnitude of Germany's ambition, must be remembered in estimating the results of Germany's campaign. The result of Germany's campaign is far from failure.—Toronto Telegram.

I was cured of paliu. Goltre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

BAYARD McMULLEN, Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

MRS. W. A. JOHNSON, Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

J. H. BAILEY, Parkdale, Ont.

The British Soldier

Trace Tommy Atkins back until there was no regular British army, and then trace the English soldier back nearly a thousand years to the time of William the Conqueror, and the record reveals him almost constantly fighting and gripping and holding territory. He is unequalled for these combined three qualities. Soldiers of other nations have fought nobly and valiantly and often, but the result of the English soldier's fighting is that his country's drumbeat circles the world, and the sun never sets on her dominions.—New York Herald.

George, said Hilda, looking up from the morning paper which she was reading, it says here that another octogenarian's dead. What is an octogenarian?

Well, I don't know what they are, but they must be very sickly creatures. You never hear of them but they are dying.

Mrs. A.—So your son is home from college?

Mrs. H.—Yes; and he has the strangest ideas! He says he's descended from a monkey, but I'm sure I don't see how that can be—unless, of course, it's on his father's side.

Sole Sister Story

Judge—Officer, what's the matter with the prisoner? Tell her to stop that crying. She's been at it fifteen minutes. (More sobs.)

Officer—Please, sir, I'm a thinking she wants to be bailed out.

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BRITAIN'S OLDEST ALLY

Attitude of Portugal in European Situation Said to be Unquestioned

Although at the moment of writing, the question whether or not Portugal will enter into the great struggle in Europe, is not decided, nevertheless, there has been from the first no question as to the attitude of the country.

Portugal has always regarded with cordial pride the fact that she can reckon herself as the oldest ally of Great Britain. From those early times, over 700 years ago, when Alfonso I, with the help of English crusaders regained Lisbon from the Moors, Portugal and England have been allies.

There are many points in which the history of the two countries is similar. They were both the lands of seamen, and both countries have been famous for their trading.

It is true that Portugal has been left a long way behind and the summit of her power was reached when England was only just beginning to emerge from comparative obscurity. Still with so much in common, the two peoples have always been in sympathy.

Portugal's claim to importance as a possible factor in the present European war, rests, of course, upon her comparatively vast colonial possessions, especially in Africa. Angola on the west, with its 1,000 miles of coast line, and its 484,000 square miles of territory, lying as it does immediately north of German Southwest Africa, has for long time been an object of desire to Germany. Similarly on the east coast, Portuguese East Africa immediately south of German East Africa, with its 1,400 miles of coast line, 300,000 miles of territory and many valuable harbors, has formed another Nubia's vineyard.

Ever since the establishment of the republic some four years ago, and for many years before that time, rumor has again and again spread itself abroad to negotiate the sale of her colonies to Germany. This has been, of course, repeatedly denied, and any one who understands the feeling on the matter in Portugal and the sturdy determination of Portuguese statesmen, irrespective of party, to retain intact the great colonial empire of the little country, understands how small a foundation in fact these rumors possess.

It was during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries that Portugal laid the foundation of this colonial empire. Henry the Navigator made his country celebrated, not only by the capture of Ceuta, but by his many geographical discoveries, owing to which Portuguese possessions abroad were enormously increased. It was a period of rapid progress.

In 1442 Madeira and the Azores were discovered, and trade with Africa rapidly increased. Some 40 years later Bartholomew Diaz rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and discovered a new road to India; in the closing years of the century the famous old navigator, Vasco da Gama, sailed from Lisbon to Calicut, and in 1500 Portuguese sailors reached Brazil. Ten years later Albuquerque occupied Goa, took Ceylon, the Sunda Islands and Malacca, and so secured definitely the control of the eastern trade.

When John III. came to the throne in 1521, Portugal had practically reached the height of her prosperity. It was just about this time also that there were sown those seeds which ultimately resulted in decline. The Jesuits were admitted, and the period which followed was marked by the most ruthless exploits of the Inquisition, accompanied by persecution and expulsion of the Jews. A sense of insecurity reigned everywhere and as was inevitable, with her great possessions overseas, Portugal was steadily declining.

This decline continued for many years, and as the power of Portugal declined that of Spain increased. The struggle between the two countries, always more or less active, toward the close of the sixteenth century swept up to a crisis. Philip II. of Spain claimed the crown, invaded the country and entered Lisbon as conqueror on June 29, 1581, and it was not until 1640 that Portugal regained her independence. Even then Spain refused to recognize it, and in the long drawn out struggle which followed, Portugal again and again had the help of England.

Although there is what is known as vegetable ivory, produced from the nut of the tagua plant, a native of the northern regions of South America, the kernels of these nuts when ripe are exceedingly hard and white and bear a remarkable resemblance to real ivory. They are extensively used in the manufacture of buttons, umbrella handles and small trinkets and millions of them are being imported into Great Britain every year.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1915

Wheat Not Everything

The CALL commends the following article from the
Nor'-West Farmer to the careful consideration of the
farmers of the Gleichen district.

In the general appeal which has been made this fall
for farmers to raise more foodstuffs, there is some danger
that unthinking men will look upon this as referring only
to wheat. It is quite true that special mention has been
made of wheat, because, of course, bread is a staple food
and wheat and flour are splendid products for exportation;
but wheat is not the only thing needed, and indeed, one
year from this winter, may not be the thing most needed.

It is a fine thing that farmers have been encouraged
to get all the land possible into shape for cropping during
the coming season, it is also fortunate that weather con-
ditions last fall have been so favorable as to permit of this
work being done. Good cultivation on a generous area of
land is always a progressive step in a country which has
so small a proportion of its land under plow, and the rain-
ing of a big crop next year is to be desired whether we are
looking to make progress as wheat growers or general
mixed farmers. Even live stock raising rests upon a basis
of crops produced and the production of crops, in turn,
falls back upon good soil culture. Thus the big fall's work
done upon the land wherever it has been well done, is a
matter for congratulation.

But that the natural sequence to this good work
should be the sowing of all these acres into wheat, to the
neglect of other branches of farming, is not yet quite clear.
It is quite within the range of possibility that last year's
wheat production, instead of being smaller than this year's
may be larger. It is too early, of course, to have any
figures to make this clear, but it is already known that an
increase in winter wheat seeding has occurred in England,
and the United States and Ontario, and a general increase
in wheat acreage may be said to have occurred in all countries
outside Continental Europe whose seeding months
have come since the war outbreak.

Added to this, we strongly suspect that the deple-
tion of agricultural production in those European coun-
tries that are at war is not really as great as is imagined
by many on this continent. So far Belgium is by all
means the most badly overrun country. Belgium has an
area of 11,373 square miles and raises 15,000,000 bushels of
wheat. This area is equal to a square block about 106 miles
either way, or to reduce it to terms with which we
are familiar, one might say that south of the C. P. R. main
line in Saskatchewan there is an equal area if one measures
westward from the Manitoba boundary to a point about
Balgonie, which lies between Indian Head and Regina.
Belgian farming has been pretty badly demoralized, but it
is quite wrong to assume that because France, Germany,
Austria and Russia are at war, therefore farming in these
countries has ceased or even met with any insuperable
hindrance. Take Germany as an example. In that
country, even in times of peace, the women, boys and
old men have done a good part of the farm work, many of
the able bodied men being either engaged in military
training or hired for wages in some other industrial
occupation.

There are, of course, many exceptions to this rule,
but the chief point is that the work on the land is not
nearly as dependant upon able-bodied men as is the case
in Canada, and on this account war will not hamper the
crop production to the extent that it would us. To say
this is not in any sense to minimize the fearful character
of war, it is simply to show the status of agriculture in
these parts of the world.

What we want to make clear is this: The demands
for this year and next year will not be for wheat alone. If
the war is still in progress after this year's harvest the
demand may be quite as great for oats as for wheat, in fact
with so much attention given to wheat it may pay us better
to be growing oats than wheat as well as being safer for
many parts of our country.

There is bound to be a corresponding demand for
meats, and bacon is a good export product. If war con-
tinues long enough, the horse market is sure to feel the
effects of it, to some extent, and indeed, all kinds of farm
products of an exportable nature will advance in price.

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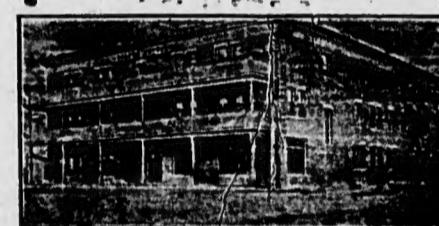
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the door.

"Mike—Sleigh party" Jimmie holds the ribbons and
only sees the horses.

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J. E. BROWN, ROY M. ALLEN

SUPREME EFFORT OF GERMANY PROVED A COMPLETE FAILURE

SUCCESS OF TEUTONS DEPENDS UPON SHORT WAR

The Effective War Strength of the Fatherland is now on the Decline, while the Strength of the Allies is Shown to be Steadily on the Increase

Wire in Warfare

It Stops Charging Troops and is Dangerous and Very Difficult to Overcome

Writing a short time ago, Col. F. N. Maude, C.B., gave some encouraging statistics to the pessimists who feared a German invasion of England, or who believed the wild tales about Germany having a great number of picked troops in reserve for the purpose of a final and successful assault upon the Allies' lines in Flanders, says the Mail and Empire. He showed conclusively that already Germany had put her best fighting men into the battle line, and that by no possibility could the lines of the Allies be subjected to such fierce attacks as they successfully repulsed in October. In other words, Germany has shot her bolt; she has made her extreme effort, and unless we are to assume that her enemies have been correspondingly weakened in their powers of resistance there is not the slightest ground for any feeling of uneasiness. The fact, there is reason to believe, that the crisis has been passed, and that ever desperate and bloody may be fighting before the end of the war is reached, the tide has already turned, and nothing but a miracle can save the German armies from utter destruction or unconditional surrender.

That the Allies have not been correspondingly weakened is plain enough. Leaving out of account the Belgian army, which is growing smaller each day, but is each day becoming more dangerous on account of the lessons that the war has taught, the fact remains that up to the present time France has not put more than half of her trained men in the field. Heroically the British contingent is fighting, the truth is that it is but an advance guard. In four months there will be another million trained British soldiers at the front, and another million will be training. The reserves of the Allies have hardly been called upon, and as far as Russia is concerned, her resources in men are practically unlimited. If the war should last for ten years, at the end of that time the British, French and Russians would have under arms far more than they have at present. As we all know, the German military calculations were based on a short war. Already she has lost more men than any other nation ever lost in the longest war. Every day that passes sees her further from her goal.

As Col. Maude says, German statistics are not secret. The total population of Germany is in round numbers 68,000,000, of which almost exactly half are males. Of the 34,000,000 males 17,000,000 are either less than 18 years old or more than 45, leaving 17,000,000 of age to bear arms. From this number again must be deducted the criminals, the maimed, the blind, the insane and others who are negligible as non-combatants.

At the outbreak of the war the most sanguine estimate of fighting men between the ages of 20 and 45 trained to bear arms by service with the colors was 4,300,000. There remained a similar number of trained men above the age of 45. At least 1,000,000 of the immediately available fighting force would be needed to work the railways, the arsenals, the docks, yards, the equipment factories and other industries that are as important to the empire as soldiers of the line.

It is estimated, therefore, that the number that went to the front as fast as trains would carry them was 2,500,000, of whom four-fifths went to Belgium and France, only 500,000 going to oppose the Russian advance, for at that time a good deal of reliance was placed upon Austria. This would leave about 1,000,000 trained men less than 45 years old in Germany about the end of the first month of war. This million would be formed into units running headlong into meshes of interlocking steel thorns that rouse the imagination to the horror of the wounds they inflict. One use for barbed wire that seems to be new is reported from Belgium. There certain roads that it was desirable to have passable to the people of the country were made impassable to an army by building zigzag fences from side to side. The peasant, going to market might pass by travelling slowly and double distance, but an army could not thread such a maze, and must halt to destroy it.

While the European armies probably have built entanglements from new plans, a description of how an entanglement might be effectively constructed, issued for the instruction of the British army a few years ago, will give the layman an idea of the effectiveness of such defences. First, the ground to be protected and over which the enemy must pass is laid off in five foot squares. At each corner of each square a post is driven into the ground till 18 inches remains above the surface. This system of squares extends indefinitely along the line to be defended, and the common practice is to make it six squares deep, thus ensuring an entanglement 30 feet wide through which the attacking forces must pass. The wire is strung from post to post and fastened with staples. These other wires are strung diagonally from post to post at opposite corners and crisscrossed again and again till a net-work as intricate as a bramble patch stands high enough from the earth to throw a horse or a man among the terrible steel thorns. The staples are not driven home, nor are the wires stretched. If the wire were taut they could be cut with a sword or bayonet blow. As they are constructed the wires give under the blow, and the only way that has been devised to get through an entanglement is to stop and cut each wire with nippers. These nippers are carried by soldiers nowadays, but it is a long job to get through for every wire must be cut at every post. —New York Times.

Cardiff claims the honor of enlisting the heaviest recruit for the Royal Garrison artillery. He is Police-Constable William Waite, of the railway police, and he weighs only 10 lb. short of 20 st. He is an ex-N.C.O., and has served 21 years with the colors.

You have a large family to support, Mr. Flanagan?

Young woman (blushing)—Yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young woman (with more confidence)—It was a man's veil, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match.

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

Military Titles

The Derivation of Admiral is Said to be Arabic For Lord of the Sea

"Captain" is derived from the Latin "caput," meaning head; "colonel" comes from the Italian "colonna," a column, the "campagna colonella" having been the first company of an infantry regiment; the little column which the "colonel" led.

The title "lieutenant" comes from the word signifying "holding the place" (e.g., Lieutenant-colonel is a sort of understudy for a colonel, a lieutenant looks after a company in the absence of the captain, and so on).

The title of "lance-sergeant" and "lance-corporal" originated in the fact that in the old days the holders of those ranks carried a lance instead of a halberd, round the head of which was twisted a slow match.

Their duties were to go round the ranks with these torches like lances and give fire to the matchlock men just before a battle took place.

The word "dragoon" was first used by a regiment of mounted infantry, so called from the "dragoons" or short muskets, with which they were armed; the well known cavalry call of "Boot and Saddle" is really a corruption of the old French signal "Boute-Selle," or "Put on your saddle."

"Admiral" comes from the Arabic "Emir of bagh," meaning "Lord of the sea;" "commodore" comes from the Italian "commodatore;" "mate" is from the Icelandic, and means an equal; and the term "giving quarter" is believed to have originated in the agreement which existed in the old fighting days, that the ransom of a foot soldier should be one-quarter of his pay for one year.

Why India is Loyal

It is a great mistake to imagine that the splendid outburst of Indian loyalty is merely or even mainly an expression of India's gratitude for all that England has done for her. Gratitude, though a virtue ingrained in Indian nature, is not among the highest virtues, and in the present case it has played only a subordinate part. It is the growing national self consciousness of India, and the reality that intensity of her desire for national self-government to which is principally due her readiness to make every sacrifice in defense of an empire with whose well being she believes her own highest well being to be inseparably bound up.

The practical demonstration of India's loyalty, in other words, is part of the same struggle in which India has now for years been engaged—the struggle for obtaining her rightful place in the empire and in the brotherhood of nations. Not that the demonstrations of loyalty is the price which India offers for the constitutional liberty she so ardently desires; it is only the vulgar who could look at the thing in that light. As a matter of fact, the desire and the demonstrations of one and the same spontaneous expression of one and the same spirit—the spirit of self realization of Indian humanity in the stage of development it has reached.—The *Page-Jaee, Lahore*.

EX-OFFICERS GET COMMISSIONS

British Army Council Will Provide

Free Passage and an Allowance

The British army council has noticed the Canadian government that any ex-officers of the British regular army or of the Territorial forces residing in Canada, under forty years of age, who have not yet joined the Canadian expeditionary forces can obtain temporary commissions in the British army. Free passage will be provided to England, and an allowance of £30 will be made for uniforms and £7 10 shillings for camp kit.

Lawyer (to timid young woman)—Have you ever appeared as witness in a suit before?

Young woman (blushing)—Yes, sir, of course.

Lawyer—Please state to the jury just what suit it was.

Young woman (with more confidence)—It was a man's veil, shirred down the front and trimmed with a lovely blue, and hat to match.

Judge (rapping violently)—Order in the court.

You have a large family to support, Mr. Flanagan?

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RATEPAYER ONCE MORE

(The CALL is not responsible for the opinions of Correspondents)

EDITOR CALL:—

I welcome the criticisms offered by your correspondent "Small Ratepayer." His letter comes as a pleasing addition to the correspondence now going on in your columns and although he is in error on several points I am glad that at last the people of Gleichen are waking up to the fact that there are municipal problems which concern them deeply. The more viewpoints we have expressed the sooner we shall arrive at a clear understanding of facts.

There is at present no Board of Trade in Gleichen and of course no secretary, paid or otherwise. Hence his request that the paid secretary answer the accusations made against him by myself cannot be complied with. I am unaware that I have made any accusations against the Board of Trade but if "Small Ratepayer" reads closely some of my former letters he will see that I repeatedly make appeals for the organization of a good live board of trade to deal with the problems that confront us.

Now as to the question regarding taxes I shall endeavor as far as possible to answer him.

I wonder how "Small Ratepayer" would like to reside in Stettler. A year or so ago the ratepayers there were paying 71 mills on the dollar. Indeed, so bad did things become that the council, through their member in the local legislature, had a special act passed enabling them to revert to the system of taxation in force before the passing of the single tax act. It is an admitted fact by the members of the Provincial House that single tax works a considerable hardship on the older towns in the province. It stands to reason that in a town the size of Gleichen where lots have been held by their owners for ten, twenty or perhaps thirty years, where speculative prices have never prevailed, that these owners will feel reluctant to continue the increased taxes on lots which have long ago eaten up in taxes more than the price paid for them in the first place.

Many lots have reverted to the town and a good many more will revert. Owing to present conditions these lots are unsaleable and as they are no longer revenue producers they are a detriment to the town, while the revenue still needed to run the town remains the same and the burden of providing for the deficit thus caused falls upon the remaining taxpayers. It will thus be seen that instead of a reduction of taxation the rates are going to increase steadily. Now right here is a problem that has to be faced very soon. A Board of Trade can help very largely by taking steps to see that the town does not become decadent. Could we but maintain the population steadily around the thousand mark there would be no difficulty in preventing an increase in taxes and if the town grew above this mark there would be a decided decrease of taxes and a good deal more prosperity for the merchants.

Another contributory factor to the present high mill rate is the fact that we have a very small assessable area. Our total assessment at the present amounts to \$380,000. Compare this with Bassano for instance. Bassano's assessment totals \$1,500,000.00 Yet with almost five times the assessment that we have their mill rate is 19 mills.

The population is almost the same in both towns, but it can be readily seen that under the working of the single tax the townspeople there will have in a year or two a much heavier burden to bear.

Their natural resources are not nearly so good as Gleichen's so Small Ratepayer should cheer up and instead of thinking of his own small worries take heart from the fact that many other towns are likely to be a whole lot worse than we are.

With the knowledge of the desirability of having a Board of Trade,

which he seems to have, let him get busy and help organize a Board of Trade which would do its utmost to advertise and build up Gleichen, the town which has proved its stability through good times and bad. He says that he has lived happily here and made money so it is up to him to reciprocate by doing something for the town which has done so much for him.

RATEPAYER.

Bassano Jrs. to Play
The Gleichen Jrs.
on Friday Evening

Tomorrow night—Friday, January 15th—the Gleichen and Bassano junior teams are to play a match on the Gleichen rink at 8 o'clock.

From reports Bassano has a very strong team, but the Gleichen boys are most hopeful and will do their utmost to put up a good game and are in hopes that they will be able to off-set the mistakes made by the seniors.

Their success with the Strathmore juniors on New Year's afternoon is sure to draw a big crowd for the match and no doubt the Bassano boys will bring along a lot of boosters with them.

Liberal Meeting
and Convention

A meeting of the Gleichen District Liberal Association is to be held in the Opera House at 8 p.m. on Friday, January 22nd, for the purpose of re-organizing the association and selecting delegates to attend a convention to be held in Paget Hall, Calgary, on Thursday, January 28th. At this convention it is proposed to select a candidate to contest this riding as member for the House of Commons in the next Dominion election whenever that may be. A big attendance is requested at the local meeting of all Liberals as other important matters are expected to come before the meeting in which all will be interested.

Standard and Craigantler

The Colonization Club held a meeting in the Standard hall on Tuesday of last week for the purpose of electing officers for 1915. There was a good attendance of members present and after duly electing the officers many interesting subjects were discussed that should prove beneficial to this district. Perhaps one of the most interesting announcements made was that already the club had 72 members and from the enthusiasm shown it is fully expected that the number will be largely increased in the very near future.

Mr. and Mrs. Twogood of Chancellor are happy recipients of a handsome boy on January 7th, weighing nine and one-half pounds.

The people of this district would be at ease if some of our fire-side critics would tell how long it will take the Kaiser to beat the allies.

Gleichen Grain Market

Yesterday—Wednesday—wheat reached the highest point known in Gleichen \$1.18 $\frac{1}{2}$ on track and \$1.13 at the elevators. One of our most prominent grain men predicts that by January 25th wheat at Gleichen will bring \$1.25, he expresses the opinion that shortly after that date the price will decline for a time.

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	\$1.13
2 Northern	1.10
3 Northern	1.05
4 Northern	1.01
5 Northern .....	.96
6 Northern .....	.91
Feed .....	.86
2 C.W. Oats .....	.45
Ex. 1 Feed Oats .....	.38
Malting Barley .....	.55
3 Barley .....	.51
4 Barley .....	.50
Feed .....	.48
1 Nor. West Flax .....	.91
2 Can West	1.23
3 " "	1.06

HALL'S BIG SALE

The Most Talked of Event In Gleichen!

The Success of a Store or a Sale Depends upon how it serves the people—The Values it gives—upon that—and that only. The Record Breaking Crowds—Pleased Faces and Contented Expressions tell the story here. The people do appreciate the values given them—The bargains offered. Rarely do the Gleichen people get such an opportunity and right at a time of the year when you need the goods most.

JUST THINK what this Sale Means to you
AT THESE PRICES

\$3.00 Waists NOW	Childrens 65c. Underwear	Men's \$2.00 Shoes	Men's \$1.50 Wool Un- derwear .95	Men's 80c. Hose 19c.	Ladies 75c. Underwear 45c.
55c.	33c.	\$2.95	Men's 50c. Neckwear 25c.	Ladies 40c. Hose 25c.	All the goods are not shown at one time. It is impossible new lots are constantly being added— and it is only by coming every day while the sale lasts that you are sure not to miss some of the very best bargains offered
		Ladies \$2.00 House Dresses \$1.25	Men's \$1.00 Underwear 55c.		

It has been said that Napoleon's presence on a field of battle was equal to forty thousand men. It is as impossible to compare this monster Clearing Sale with the ordinary every day sale held at the ordinary store as to compare Napoleon with the ordinary soldier. - - -

Look For
The Big
SIGNS

S. A. HALL
General Merchant
GLEICHEN, ALBERTA

Railroad
Fare Paid
On \$25.00
Purchases